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...seizes the Orange

...with a lance in their hand
a whole way of life of their country's 300
million along party-military and peasant
lines, about a third of all the administrative
and China have been transformed into
"new China," which thus embrace over 150 million
people. The aim is to complete the transformation by

presented that in several provinces, including
Shantung, which has been almost completely transformed
since being formed six months ago. But the first
item was not made until August, and
both were the Communist central committee
about that published. Now propaganda
is still the Chinese press. The reform
is probably unique, left the first experiments
in agriculture, and now spreading among the
suppression of all news about the com-
munity weeks ago.

People well—may well—have been
consumes are explicitly designed to gauge
amount of work out of the peasants and to
their lives and village roots. The peasants
raise themselves along military lines, and
"Red." In some places, according to Peking,
peasants "have become almost the only place
to eat." Canteens, institutions for old people,
and communal nurseries (which, in Honan
now in charge of six million young children, two
thirds of whom live in the province), are "liberating" women
from the home—including "road building, tree
planting, digging." "Part work, part study"
make schoolchildren available to swell the
surviving private plots of land are being
given to the consumers, and the peasants' houses too
are entitled to pull the houses down and use
the new communal buildings. China's rulers
say that Russia's neither Stalin nor Mr. Khrushchev
are doing away altogether with private plots
but only the Soviet government has made comparable
expectations. The Chinese committee emphasises that "we go with
the times and the transfer of manpower from collective
farms to existing collective farms" is a "gradual
process of changing situation." These farms are therefore
being merged into the new larger units, which usually
contain young, and which also embrace all the
various local enterprises, schools, and trading organiza-
tions. The district council becomes the consumer
and gives it new powers of discipline over all the
peasants, who "can, like factory workers
be deployed with greater freedom" and on a
basis of merit.

...it is explained, will be to transform
the commune into state ownership; this
will take three and six years, or possibly a little
longer, depending on local conditions. Also, "where condi-
tions so require, is being turned at once into a
factory, but" to avoid difficulties
where conditions are not yet ripe
payment may be temporarily retained
and the peasant's pay is now being given him in
lunch tickets, which help to tie him to the canteen
and the disintegration of family life.
The potential of the communes is officially em-
phasized through the organization of mass labour
and waging battles against nature, not sparing

any effort to do so. The information we con-
cerned with in our case cited by Peking
has been formed in a centralized manner
and the central administrative body

is the important task of "by this time."

The figures of the communes appear to be

approximately 26,457 members, claims to have

steel plants, machine-building plants,

carbide plants and other plants and

factories, though more modest, has got

to itself only 1,100 factories in its

of even and no less fantastic claims to being

seen as witnesses have already noted that

the fertilizer factories turn out to be com-

mon and their building plants look remarkably

like vehicles, farm tools are repaired or im-

portant to the odd encouragement. But the Chinese

say books of improvisation cannot be forgotten

and they add to over last week's claim that "in view

of our mighty," thousands of small building plants

are to be built, but a great drive for building

is undoubtedly in progress.

In the beginning of this year, Peking's propagandists

for improvement has been stressing the urgency of

small rural industrial enterprises. There it

is a fragile, the rather megalomaniac emphasis on

steel complexes and other big industrial pro-

jects which emerges from the present situa-

tion is the need to ease the strain on the over-

crowding of China's great cities. One reason

not officially mentioned, but leaps to the eye, is

the point that at not receiving Soviet supplies

for its second five-year plan on anything like the

scale hoped for. Thrust back on their country's own

resources, Mao Tse-tung and his colleagues are nevertheless

not letting up, nor down. They evidently believe

in their countrymen's well known

improvisation, and they have set out to squeeze this

out of the pips squeak. The utilization

of peasant manpower which com-

mented to meet exceptional circumstances

is to become a regular pattern.

The results are unlikely to please

those now being made, but they

are not yet fully realized.

And it is a happy piece of timing to

feature on a peasantry—which many

is claimed about the communists

it has worked up a great enthusiasm

and a desire threatening to attack China.

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